

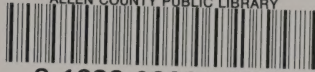


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**CAMPTOWN
PENNSYLVANIA**

1792 -- 1952

BRADFORD COUNTY LIBRARY

CAMP TOWN

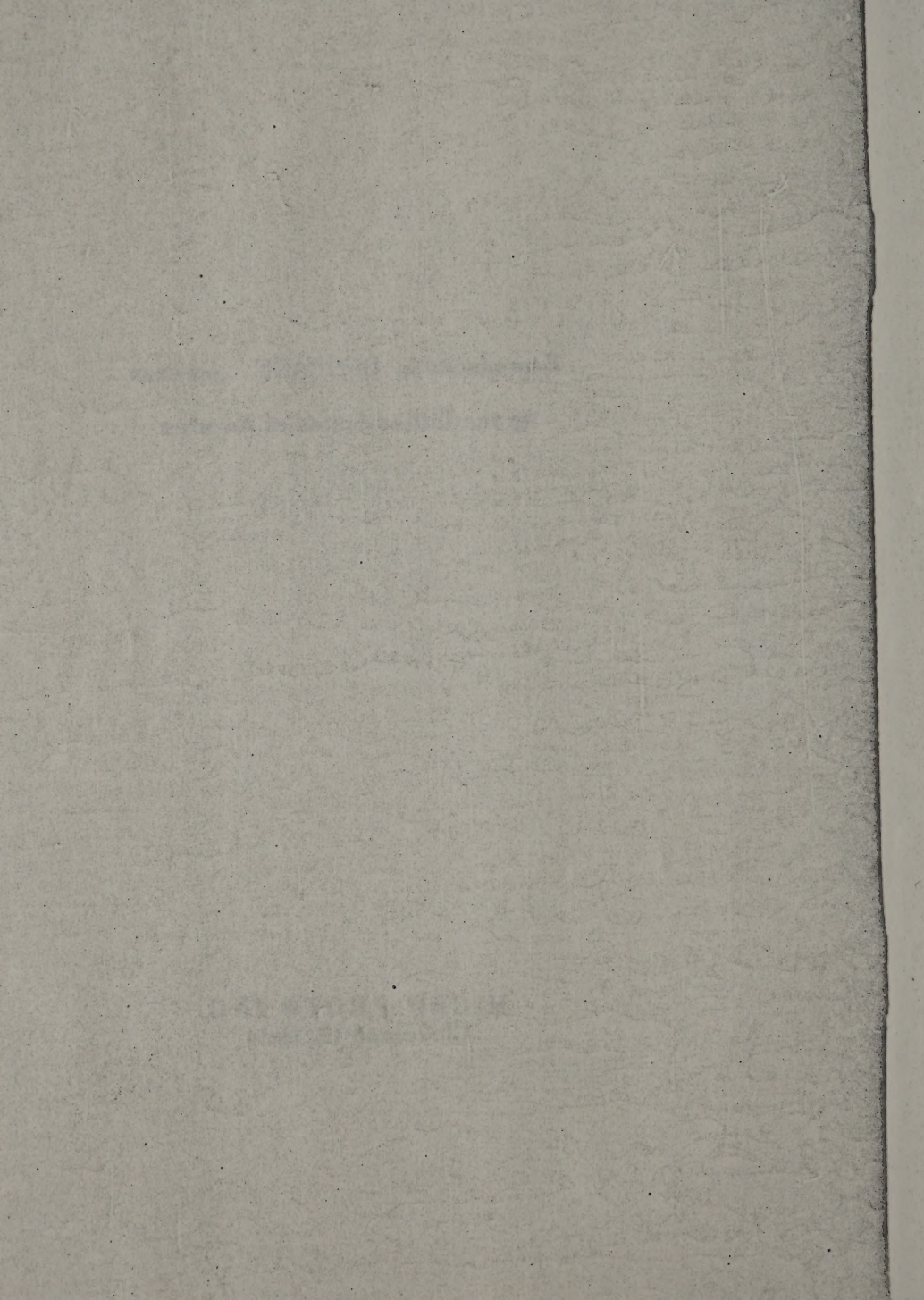
FRANKLIN

1881-1882

FRANKLIN CAMP TOWN

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History of Camptown, Pennsylvania

1792 -- 1952



*"For these are deeds which should not pass away
and names that must not wither."*

- Byron, Childs Harold.

PUBLISHED BY
CAMPTOWN CIVIC CLUB

COMMITTEE: Miss Emma Fee, Mrs. Edna Gorman, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Irvin Wright, Mrs. Emma Titus, Mrs. Mayme Morrow.
Finance Chairman: Miss Lucile Chamberlain.

The committee gratefully acknowledges all help so graciously given for these records.

BRADFORD COUNTY LIBRARY



Camptown, 1892. Taken from Crow Hill looking North.

CAMPTOWN

"Around this lovely valley rise the purple hills of Paradise—"

This is Camptown. Visitors who first come upon it, as they drive along the winding road from the cut-off above the Susquehanna, on Highway No. 6, look down upon the tranquil beauty of the white-spined, friendly little town, nestling among the green rolling hills that stretch away to purple mists, and they know that here is a place of peace— a place, indeed, close to Paradise.

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It would be difficult to find a more truly American town, both in ancestry and feeling. There are not a half dozen families who cannot, if they wish, trace their ancestry back two, or even three, hundred years to the beginning of America—generations of God-fearing, clean-living, upright, industrious Americans, whose spirit lives in Camptown today.

CAMPTOWN was founded in 1793 by Captain Job Camp, a pioneer hunter and settler, for whom the town was named. He was born in New Milford, Connecticut, and his ancestors came from Essex, England. The first one to come to America was Nicolas Camp, Jr., an original settler of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639.

Previous to the arrival of Captain Camp, a number of hardy settlers had made their "pitch" both above and below him along the Wyalusing Creek. Like him, they were drawn by picturesque beauty of the long, green valley, with its rich soil, its fertile meadows and sparkling streams, and by the abundance of wild game in its hemlock-covered hills.

Added to this was the advantage of the well-traveled Indian trail through the dense, unbroken forests— this being the most frequented thoroughfare from the Monsey towns on both banks of the Susquehanna, to Apolacon, Zinango (Binghamton) and Owego. Marks of this trail, known as the Wyalusing Path, were found by people living here as late as 1878, and it is well-known that early settlers living in and around Camptown found "signs of Indian improvements" when they came. Indian burial mounds are still to be found on the top of Crow Hill overlooking Camptown, and numerous Indian arrow heads have been found in the farm lands in the Valley.

These Indians were, of course, the Andastes, better known as the Susquehannocks, of whom Captain John Smith speaks as early as 1608. They were encamped on the flats below Go-hon-to-to (Wyalusing), and up until about 1675 they were constantly at war with the Five Nations. Thus, runners from either tribe, by taking the Wyalusing Path directly up the creek through Camptown, could bring help or warnings in a few hours.

We know that previous to 1778 there were fewer than 100 white families in all Bradford County, yet in 1776, or before, there were

settlements known as "pitches" established on the Wyalusing Creek above Camptown, and historians agree that "Camptown was a natural center for the opening and development of the surrounding country."

It was a primitive life, filled with danger, loneliness and privation—a bitter struggle for existence. There were no luxuries and few comforts. Wolves and panthers destroyed the flocks. Early travelers told of going 125 miles and "tasting bread but once." Fish, venison and hominy, eaten often without salt which was expensive and difficult to obtain, was the almost exclusive diet of these sturdy people.

Corn was the first crop, and soon it was followed by some potatoes. Then came wheat and rye, and after these oats and buckwheat, flax and hops. Pumpkins, squashes, beans and a kind of peas were all adopted from the Indians.

At that time the entire region was a vast wilderness, owned by the Pennsylvania Legislature under grants from William Penn, north of the present Leland Barnes place, and by the Connecticut Company south of there. Both sides were well aware of the value of these lands and refused to give an inch without a bitter struggle.

In 1789, when Jonas Ingham settled on the present Charles Ingham farm, he had only a Pennsylvania title to his 600 acres, and in 1806 an ejectment was served on him and a surveyor was sent to survey his land. People in Camptown were afraid if this were done it would also dispossess them of their lands, and they determined to stop the survey.

When the surveyor came, they surrounded him, threatening him, while some of them were in the woods shooting. Mr. Ingham writes in his biography, "I was afraid worse mischief would happen, and I ordered someone to break the compass, or I would. Upon this, Job Camp broke the compass, and the surveyor went away. Then a United States surveyor was sent to arrest those who had broken the compass."

Four men were arrested and taken to Philadelphia, but with Mr. Ingham's help they were dismissed and sent home, after paying the costs. In another record we read, "Three of the men: Major Wells, Job Camp and John Lewis, with genuine Yankee spirit, engaged to assist Sheriff Wheeler in conveying the other prisoner to Philadelphia, for which they received enough to pay their own expenses."

It took brave hearts and incredible fortitude to hew homes from a wilderness such as this and to raise families to respectability and influence in the building of a Nation. Yet through it all, their deep-rooted faith in God remained steadfast; their courageous belief in a higher Deity gave them the strength to carry on in the part they played in the making of America.

Much of the early history of Camptown, as of pioneer America elsewhere, is found in church records, so closely interwoven is it with

the life of the people. Then, as now, they were a deeply religious people, walking with God day by day, passing on to their children the integrity of character and true faith in the Lord which they had inherited from their New England ancestors.

Almost the first mention we find of Anna Camp, wife of Job, is that she was a "faithful, earnest, Christian woman, who trained her large family in the admonition of the Gospel." Mrs. Camp was one of the thirteen charter members of the first religious group to be formed in the entire region.

Other original settlers included Benjamin and Steven Skiff, who came in from Connecticut in 1776 and took over the place known as "Staples Pitch," which was later sold to Isaac Benjamin, who sold it to Jonas Ingham in 1789. It is the present home of Charles Ingham, about a mile above Camptown. Stephen Skiff enlisted in Capt. Ransom's Company and served throughout the Revolution.

There was also William Dunn, a speculator in Susquehanna lands, from York County, who was killed by the Indians; Jonas Ingham, who came from Buc's County; Asa Flint, who sold to Amasa Wells; Thomas Oviatt, a brother-in-law of Job Camp, who with his wife settled on the present Robert Brown farm; and William Dalton, an Irishman who had escaped after being impressed in the British Navy, and settled along the creek, about a mile below the bridge. This William Dalton appears to have added considerable to the records of the community. His son John committed the first murder in the County when he "struck Amos Hullbert across the head with a hoe." The day before the battle of Wyoming, Dalton with others went up the river on a scouting party. He saw a party of Indians and fired, mortally wounding one of them. The wounded Indian, however, returned the fire and struck Dalton in the knee; Dalton carried the bullet until he died. It is said that the Indian killed was the son of Queen Esther, and that this was the reason for her fiendish cruelty to the American prisoners taken in the battle of Wyoming.

There was also a Major Wells and a John Lewis, who are not fully identified, but who were taken into custody with Job Camp when the people of Camptown resisted the surveyors in the Connecticut-Pennsylvania land dispute.

A hundred and fifty years ago every woman in Camptown had her hop vines from which she made her own yeast for her home-made bread. There was no home without its spinning wheel beside the fireplace in the living room. She spun linen from the flax outside her doors, and wool from the sheep on her hillsides.

These yarns and threads were taken to the Ingham woolen mills, which had been built on the creek below the present Paul Stethers home, and here they were carded and woven into cloth or blankets.

Mrs. Mayme Morrow, Mrs. Carrie Lawrence and others in town still have in their possession blankets woven in these old mills.

Frequently they set up hand looms in their own homes where they wove their own blankets. Mrs. Henry Sturdevant, Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. William Park have very fine examples of this type of hand-made blankets.

Cloth was colored with the bark of soft maples, hemlocks, butternuts or witch hazel, and copperas; alum or sorrel were used to set the colors.

Our early Camptown woman used thorns for pins to fasten her clothing, and bits of cloth wrapped around a stick for a toothbrush. She "jerked" venison and beef, which not only kept it through the season, but was a pleasant change from meat preserved in brine. The rafters of her kitchen were hung with the pieces of deer and beef, undergoing the process of "jerking," together with strings of apples drying, and all kinds of herbs which she gathered religiously every fall from the swamps and hills. She was a firm believer in the curative powers of such home remedies as smartweed poultices for colic; catnip and "pennerile" tea for an upset stomach at bedtime; pokeroot and whiskey for "roomatiz"; boneset, swamproot burdock and many others. A tea was made from leaves of boneset "stripped upward as used as an emetic, and stripped downward, for a purgative." Either way, it tasted awful. Bear fat and goosegrease were combined with certain herbs for ointments, and tansy, which smelled to high heaven, was sewed in little bags and worn around the neck for nerves.

These were common practices. "Old Doc" Sumner said at one time that he could stand on the bank creek below his home (on Water Street), and throw a stone across it to the wilds on the other side and hit all the herbs and roots he would need to cure any patient he had.

These were the days when a dollar went a long way, and if you could cure yourself, you did it. An old diary belonging to Burnham Matson, who at that time owned a farm in Herriek and who "traded" at the Camptown stores, reveals prices that today seem unbelievable.

In September, 1879, he sold 23 pounds of beef for \$1.15; 12 pounds of pork for 96 cents, 8 pounds of veal for 56 cents. Two bushels of rye were \$1.00; eggs were 12 cents a dozen and butter 10 cents a pound.

He sold 645 feet of hard lumber to Tommy Lee for \$5.12, two live pigs for \$2.00, and 1600 shingles to Edgar Fuller for \$4.60. On the other hand, he bought a hand-made "parlor" chair from the Chaffee Furniture store for \$6.25.

Unskilled labor brought 50 cents a day, and as late as 1910, a dollar for a long, hard day was standard. Women who "worked out" got 10 cents an hour. Jason Kissel, who became a prosperous farmer

in Camptown, told of his first job, the year he was married. He received \$100 a year, plus his house rent and use of a cow.

Until the turn of the century, all farmers kept a fairly large flock of sheep, and a man got six cents each for shearing them. J. L. Coburn, Carrie Lawrence's father, was a well-known sheep shearer, going from farm to farm. He had a helper, Tom Grover, who lived behind the round top in Merryall, known as "Grover's Top-knot," and he was paid 50 cents a day.

It is known that sheep which have been just washed can be sheared much more quickly than those with dirty wool, and one day Mr. Coburn went to shear for a farmer on Spring Hill where he contrived to have clean sheep. As he finished one, his helper slid another into place on the table, and so quickly did they work that from daylight to dark they had sheared 100 sheep, which is quite a record. When the farmer went into the house to get the money, his wife refused to pay it. "100 sheep at six cents apiece!" she cried. "Won't pay it! No man can earn \$6 in a day!"

This same Tom Grover was sent by his father to buy potatoes, and the farmer asked 50 cents a bushel for them. "No, sir," Tom said, "My father told me not to pay more than 25 cents! That's all potatoes are worth."

Another example of the prices asked in those days was when R. D. Cleveland, Carrie Lawrence's grandfather, who made caskets, was asked to make a casket for the wife of Justus Lewis. Working all night, with his son and daughter taking turns holding the candle, he made it of the best black walnut. The price when it was finished was \$9.00!

"I won't pay it!" Mr. Lewis declared. "That's an exorbitant price! Here's \$7; that's enough!"

Mr. Cleveland went home, and Mr. Lewis sent the \$7 up by his son, in the hope that it would be accepted. "No," Mr. Cleveland said, "I'll sue!" The idea of being sued for his wife's casket was too much and the \$9.00 was paid; it was surely little enough.

Captain Camp first came to Wyalusing in 1792 and rented a piece of ground on the flats about a mile below the present town. This land he planted to corn and, after harvesting the crop, he returned to Connecticut to bring back his family.

The following year, in 1793, he returned to Pennsylvania, but instead of stopping at Wyalusing, he came on up the Creek, and started the settlement known as Camptown. His first cabin, or home, is thought to have been at the back of the brick house.

The hardships and difficulties which these pioneers experienced in settling Camptown is shown by Captain Camp's return trip with his family. They traveled from New Milford, Conn., to "Slocum Hol-

low," now Scranton, and thence to Pittston, with a yoke of oxen and a two-wheeled cart, which were used to transport the family and household goods.

Taking the usual route of emigrants from New England, they came across New York State to the Hudson River, then into Pennsylvania at Stroudsburg, and on through a great swamp to the Susquehanna, at its junction with the Lackawanna at Pittston.

The route was a slow and tiresome one, dangerous and discouraging. But no one thought of turning back. They were bound for the great adventure of carving a new home in a new land. As far as Pittston there had been a road, of sorts, along which they could drive their team of oxen.

But beyond this point, up the river, there was nothing but a narrow Indian trail. They were obliged, therefore, to unyoke the oxen and drive them along singly. The cart, the younger members of the family, and the household goods were then placed on a keel boat, and half-breeds were hired to pole it up the river to Wyalusing.

The progress was slow; the labor was severe, and several days were necessary to make the journey. It took all of Captain Camp's cherished crop of corn, which he had raised the preceding year, to pay the boatmen, and the family was obliged to get along as best they could until another crop was harvested.

When this crop came, it was coarsely broken into samp, in stump mortars. There were no mills nearer than Wilkes-Barre. The method was to burn out the stump of a hardwood tree, and with a ten or twelve pound stone suspended from a nearby sapling, as a pestle, the corn was pounded until it could be made into hominy.

This was frequently eaten with bear's oil. In those long ago days, fat did not come from pork, but from bears and possums. It was also made into lard and stored in deer-skin bags, Indian fashion.

In 1801, the entire county got together for a Fourth of July celebration, which ended with a barbecue of bear, killed that morning, and roasted whole.

Job Camp was a carpenter by trade, and the year he moved here, he built a large barn for Thomas Lewis in Merryall, the first erected on the Wyalusing Creek. He also built other houses along the Creek.

In 1795, he built a barn for himself, which was still standing in 1878. This barn was covered with boards split out of pine logs which were fastened with hand-wrought nails made by Salmon Bosworth, who had moved up the Creek above Camptown, and who had a blacksmith shop where he made scythes and axes for his neighbors.

Job Camp's name appears on the first Assessor's list for the Book of Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was assessed \$863: 35 acres of land, a

house at \$275; one-third of a sawmill at \$100; four cows at \$48, and two oxen at \$40.

Captain Camp had eight children, three of whom, William, Elijah and Israel, settled in Camptown. William, Job's oldest son, who came to Camptown when he was eight years old, owned all of what is now known as Water Street, and the land north. He lived in a house built for him by his father, on the corner lot where the old Post Office stood. He was the first Camptown Postmaster, taking office in 1841. He married Jedidah Lacey.

In 1821, from clay taken from the field nearby, he built the brick house now owned by Syd Fuller and Aline Fee. The clay



William Camp's home

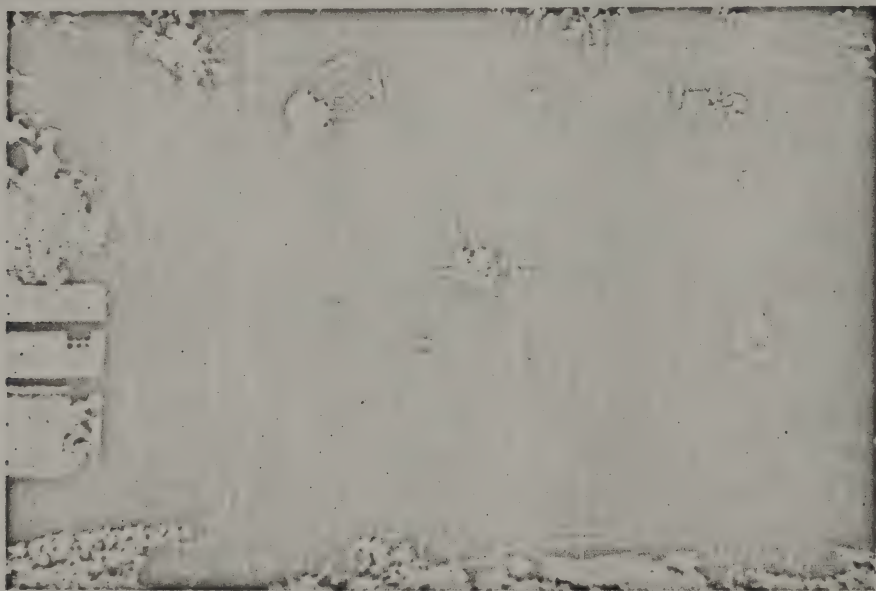
and sand were mixed in a big circular pit, by oxen attached to a "sweep." The oxen went round and round, and the clay and sand passed up through their cloven hoofs, until it became the right consistency to be moulded into bricks, by hand, and then passed to an oven to be "burned."

This house, which is a land-mark in the community, is 35 by 65 feet, and has nine fireplaces, including one in the cellar. Cooking stoves were unknown at the time it was built. The baking oven has a capacity for 14 loaves of bread at a time, and that number was usually

laked.

Dan Wright, a carpenter from Tunkhannock, helped in the building, and he was an expert wood-carver. On the outside of the house, close up under the eaves, and running the entire sixty-five feet in length, is a wooden rope moulding, carved by hand with a jack-knife. This is one of the most unusual examples of hand wood carving to be found.

Another son of Job, Elijah, purchased and cleared the farm now occupied by Leland Barnes. It was bought of Amasa Wells, who built the house still standing at the foot of the Spring Hill road, recently



Elijah Camp's home

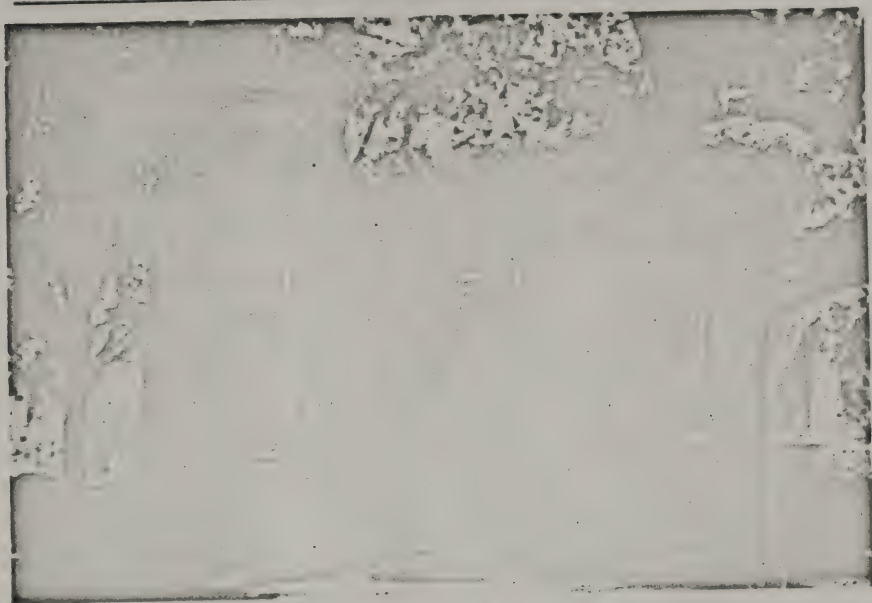
purchased by Miss Coral Melson from Irvin F. Wright. Some of the old house was torn away, and additions were built, but the southern part was not changed; and the fireplaces are just as they were built, and the old crane for holding the kettle is still in place.

Israel Camp, who was the only son of Job born after the family arrived in Camptown, married Mercy Wells, daughter of Guy Wells, another settler.

She was a direct descendant of the famous John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who came over in the Mayflower. Several Camptown families have traced their ancestry to this marriage, among them Robert Smith, who still resides here.

Israel Camp owned what is now known as the Verne Jones farm.

and all the land along the present highway on both sides. The house, now owned by Miss Margaret Hardie, known as the "old Atwood House" or "The Maples," was moved from the Verne Jones site for a son of Israel. It had previously been moved from the corner lot of the Brick House, and it is said to be the oldest house in Camptown, being



Israel Camp's home

well over 150 years old. The old hand-hewn beams are still in place. It is certain that this house either belonged to Job Camp or was built by him for his son.

Anna, a daughter of Job Camp, married Joseph Ross, son of Lt. Perrin Ross, who was killed in the Wyoming Massacre.

Job Camp served as Captain of a Company bearing his name in the Revolutionary War, in Lt. Col. Thomas Seymour's regiment.

He died in 1822, and his wife, Anna Oviatt, whom he had married in New Milford, died in 1825. They are buried in Merryvall Cemetery, a short distance below Camptown. Their three sons, William, Israel and Elijah, are also buried in this cemetery.

Job Camp's direct descendants now living in Camptown are shown below in capital letters:

1. ISRAEL CAMP (son of Job Camp) (1794-1868)
(Daughter) Adelia married Almon Fuller
(Daughter) Lettie Fuller married P. A. Smith)
(Son) ROBERT W. SMITH

2. **WILLIAM CAMP** (son of Job Camp) (1783-1874)
(Daughter) Eliza Camp married Dwight Chaffee
(Son) Clarence Chaffee married Nora Ammermen
(Son) **DWIGHT CHAFFEE, SR.**
(Son) William Chaffee married Martha Fuller
(Daughter) **MRS. MAYME MORROW**
3. **ELIJAH CAMP** (son of Job Camp) (1788-1873)
(Son) Calvin Camp married Betsy Biles
(Daughter) **CALTHA CAMP** married Leslie E. Barns
(Son) **LELAND BARNES**
(Daughter) **MRS. BESS A. SMITH**

In 1789, Jonas Ingham came up from Bucks County, Pa., and found the cabin the Skiffs had built, at that time owned by Isaac Ben-



“Old Atwood House”

jamin. In his autobiography he says, “I had traveled up the Susquehanna, following its course, and had found the road but little traveled. There was scarcely a plain track, and this was very crooked and hard to follow; quite impossible for more than a man and a single horse.

“I had to ascend and descend from one ledge of rocks to another, in many places extremely dangerous.” He wrote this of a road where now the broad highway of Number 6 connects from Coast to Coast for an endless stream of cars. He kept close to the river at all times, fearing he would get lost if he ventured into the forests.

The people along the way were few, and they were unwilling to talk to strangers. When he asked concerning a road, the most they would say was, “Take any road, you can’t miss the way.”

When he arrived at Wyalusing, he saw the remains of an Indian settlement but few habitations of present settlers.)However, there

were more than he saw). He found a man named Kingsley, who was willing to let him stay the night and look around.

"He said," Mr. Ingham wrote, "he would take me up the Wyalusing Creek, and show me some of the best land I had ever laid my eyes on . . . He led me through very thick woods, up the creek about six miles, to where there were signs of an old Indian improvement, with a hunter's cabin, now almost grown up to woods. There was considerable grass, where a horse and a cow might feed. He said he had the selling of the place, and would let me have it cheap."

Mr. Ingham liked the location, and bought 600 acres. Shortly afterward the confirming law, which made his title valid, was repealed, and this left him without a title under Pennsylvania. He had nothing to depend on but possession and a Connecticut title, which came only as far as the Leland Barnes farm. (It was this which led to trouble later with the surveyors.)

However, he took possession of the cabin, which was the Skiff cabin mentioned earlier, and he lived there five summers, clearing land and raising crops. He was a Quaker and had been brought up strictly by Quaker principles. He had no gun and would have tamed the wild beasts who came to stare at him and who let him pass very near without running away, but hunters came and shot them.

The nearest house was three miles away. He says, "We transacted business freely, without law or gospel, by referring matters of dispute to men, and they were quickly settled without acrimony."

Mr. Ingham had left his wife with the family back in Bucks County, where she had a comfortable farm and home given her by her father, and he went down once a year to look after them. Later, he built a home for them here. The Valley was becoming thickly settled; law and the gospel were introduced; his family came, and he was very happy.

Like all Quakers, he disliked war: and when the Revolution broke out he would have nothing to do with it. When someone asked him if he was a coward, he joined up and became a Captain.

He had six children. To his oldest, Joseph, he gave a farm in Sugar Run. To Jonas, Jr., he gave a farm a short distance away and built him a house, a grist mill and a filling mill. His son John married Marinda Stone, and he gave them a farm on Wyalusing Creek, and erected a sawmill, a sash factory and a blacksmith shop. He employed many workmen. In 1804, he was elected to the Legislature.

Thomas Lewis, another early settler, came to Wyalusing in 1788, from Merryall, a town near New Milford, Connecticut. He settled near the mouth of the Wyalusing creek. The next year he moved to Merryall, named for the Connecticut town, and purchased the Connee-



Map of Camptown, 1869

tient title to the land now owned by Edward Kennedy, his great-great-grandson.

The next spring and summer he moved his family to Pennsylvania, and in 1788 he built a log cabin and settled the land. It was then a wild, solitary wilderness. The nearest neighbor on one side was four miles away, and the one on the other side was nearly forty miles away.

Many neighbors from Connecticut followed him, which was a proof of the confidence they had in him. In less than three years a school house had been erected and school commenced, mainly through his influence and exertions.

Ancestors of Thomas Lewis, George Lewis and his wife Sarah Jenkins, came from Kent, England, about 1630, with Reverend Lathrop and thirty others on the ship "Griffin," and landed at Boston.

Thomas Lewis had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was in the Northern Army with General Montgomery, and helped build Fort Ticonderago and the bridge across Lake Champlain. The lumber in this bridge was raised in 1871, after lying in the water nearly 100 years, and was sawed for county use.

The Legend of Stephen Foster's "Camptown Races"

A State Highway sign on Highway No. 6, erected after considerable research, reads, "CAMPTOWN RACES. Stephen Foster's title for the well-known song is said to have been taken from nearby Camptown. Foster's residence at Towanda and Athens may have created the association."

To the people of Camptown, and to those who know the facts, there can be no question of the locale to which Foster refers. Stephen Foster was a student at the old S.C.I. in Towanda, and he lived there with his elder brother, William, who was an engineer on the old Canal. Towanda is fifteen miles from CAMPTOWN.

Old timers in Camptown often talked about the races held there, not on a regulation race-track, but straight away, one horse behind the other, on the five mile stretch between CAMPTOWN and Wyalusing, with the time of running determining the winner.

The Foster brothers may well have attended those races. They certainly knew about them, and they were just the sort of unusual thing which would have captured the fancy of young Stephen.

The line in the song, "Camptown race-track, five miles long," seems adequate proof of this, since no ordinary race-track is five miles "long." Other lines go, "The blind hoss stick in a big mud hole, can't touch him wid a ten foot pole" . . . and "an old muley came on the track."

Surely this could apply only to an open stretch of unpaved road, such as that between Camptown and Wyalusing in those days.

All of this must forever put an end to the long controversy as to what locale Foster had in mind.

THE OLD RED BRIDGE

The first attempt to build a bridge across the Wyalusing Creek was made in Camptown in 1789, but before it was completed a flood carried it away.

At one time, it has been recalled, the old road was the Spring Hill road that turns at or near Miss Melson's home. About a mile up this road it turned left and crossed what was then known as the Bramhall farm, Mart Bramhall's father's place, later owned by Mart. The road followed the south side of the creek and crossed it at Stevensville.

The next attempt at building the bridge was in 1855 and this time



Meeting place for lovers or spooks

the project was successful; and this bridge, commonly known as the "Old Red Covered Bridge," carried the traffic until 1915. It was built by Elisha Lewis, the late W. E. Lewis and E. D. Lewis' father, and Peter Stevens. The flood of July 8th, 1915, carried it away some 50 or 60 feet below. For a time a toll boat, run by Mart Bramhall, took care of the traffic on foot; then the present bridge was constructed.

Had some of the leaders of the town known at that time that the creek was a State stream and that the State, if notified, would have

fixed a temporary crossing, they would have had a bridge to use until a new bridge could be built.

In the early days of this section when rafts were used to float lumber down to the Susquehanna, they were started from here and were floated down to the river and on to the market of the lumber at Harrisburg. The starting place was back of the Fee home. At that time the main stream of the creek was on the north side of what is called the "Island," and the water was deep.

INDUSTRIES

The principal industry in the early days of the settlement was lumbering. At one time there could be seen eight saw mills along the Wyalusing Creek, from Merryall to Inghamtown.

In 1860, Pennsylvania led the nation in the production of lumber, and it kept this lead until 1870, when it was displaced by Michigan. Williamsport, Pa., was the greatest lumber center in the entire world for many years.

The method used in getting the Camptown and vicinity lumber to Harrisburg, which was the market, was by rafts down the Wyalusing Creek, then on down the Susquehanna. Rafting was a prosperous business on the Wyalusing Creek, and the hills around Camptown were thick with white pine and hemlock, with oak and chestnut, and other hard woods. One section was so dense that it was known as the Black Forest. An old-timer told of trees so tall "it took two men and a half to see to the top, and so thick it took a year to let the daylight in."

Small rafts were started on the creek and combined with others when they reached the Susquehanna. "Running the river" was a hazardous job, and a raft pilot had to be an expert. He had to know every great rock, every reverse current, every swift stretch of water. But there was a sense of romance and adventure about it that is still remembered by Camptown folk whose fathers "rode the river."

The saw mills were followed by a woolen factory, a grist mill, tannery, stores, harness and tin shops, and other enterprises. Indeed, up to 1876 Camptown led Wyalusing in business and in population.

John Ingham, son of Jonas Ingham, came to his father's home from Bucks Co., about 1795. Without doubt, he established the first manufactory of window sash in the northern part of the State, if not in the State itself. This was located on the Creek below the present home of Charles Ingham.

He also carried on blacksmithing and the making of edged tools. For this the iron had to be conveyed up the river from Marietta on Durham boats, often occupying three or four weeks for a trip.

John Ingham also brought the first carding machines to Wyalusa-

ing Creek, from Cooperstown, N. Y., about 1807.

The woolen mills and carding factory on the creek below the present Paul Stethers place was carried on by Harvey Ingham, a grandson of Jonas Ingham. He lived in a house located on the site of the Paul Stethers Home.

The woolen mills were purchased and run by Mr. Amsbry from Binghamton, and he built the house now owned by Mr. Larrabee. Some years later he sold the property to C. S. Lafferty and R. J. Fuller, but they did not run the mills very long. Mr. Larrabee bought the house from the Lafferty and Fuller estates.

The wife of Canon Frear remembers hearing her mother, Mrs. Joseph Kalbfus, who lived near LeRaysville, talk about the time when the old woolen mills were a center of activity. Farmers for miles around brought the wool from their flocks of sheep to be woven into cloth for coats and men's and boy's suits. These were made at home, or by one of the neighborhood tailoresses. Mrs. David Nesbit and Lydia Ann Squires were experts at this work. So busy were the mills that Mrs. Kalbfus told of driving past at night and seeing the windows ablaze with light for the rushing looms inside.

This woolen mill, together with "one saw mill, one store house, two dwelling houses and barn, one dwelling house, nearly new, which cost \$4,000 to build," were advertised for sale in December, 1902 for \$6,500, complete with lath, spoke, moulding and carding machines; machine for hauling logs, saws, planers, a forty horse power water wheel and a "pond and race, about three-fourths of a mile long, supported by a willow hedge—one of the best water plants in Northern Pennsylvania."

Harvey Ingham also had a grist mill, near the present Will Homet house, and there was a dam in the creek below Daniel Dwight Chaffee's home, and a mill race along the foot of Crow Hill, ending in a pond at the right of the lane leading to the Homet home. This furnished water power for the grist mill. It was also a very good place for skating in the winter time.

Later this mill was purchased by E. B. Barns, father of L. E. Barns, and run by him for a number of years, as long as he was able. J. E. Adamy purchased the property, and in 1888 the mill burned. Mr. Adamy rebuilt it and put in a roller process, and he and his sons ran that until Will Homet purchased it from Bert Adamy. He continued the business for some years, until this mill also burned, and it was not rebuilt.

In 1898 C. S. Lafferty and R. J. Fuller had a mill and factory which advertised, "Lumber, shingles, mouldings; in fact everything used in modern building." This saw mill, run by Tom Lee and later by Lewis Ross, father of Wellington Ross, was near the woolen factory.

One of the first, if not the first, wagon shops in Camptown was built and run by Nelson Atwood, grandfather of Will Atwood. He owned the Atwood property and lived there. The shop was built across the road from the Fee home.

Later, Henry Chaffee, brother of Dwight Chaffee, had a wagon shop on the property adjoining the schoolhouse, now owned by Irvin Wright. Later, he built the home now owned by DeWitt Howland. He had a wagon shop west of the house and ran it until he died.

Daniel Dwight Chaffee, grandfather of Dwight Chaffee, Sr., and Mayme Morrow, built a furniture factory across the road from the Chaffee home, which he also built. He was also an undertaker, and when he died the business was carried on by his son, W. L. Chaffee until his death. W. L. Chaffee was the father of Mrs. Charlie Morrow and built the house where she now lives.

Edgar Fuller built a large 2-story tannery where Mrs. Laura Ely's house now stands. After two years, he decided to make this business his life work, and he carried on the manufacture of harness from his fine leather, on an extensive scale.

His place of business was called the "Excelsior Harness Shop" and took front rank in that line not only in the county, but throughout the Northeastern part of the State. It was located on the first floor of what is now Mrs. Ely's home. In 1868, Edgar Fuller married Amanda Camp, Homer Camp's daughter and the great-granddaughter of Job Camp. The family lived on the second floor, above the shop.

Magie & Fuller had a tannery and harness shop beside the creek across from the Henry Sturdevant home.

Phil Mann, who worked in the Edgar Fuller harness shop, started a harness shop of his own, together with a cigar factory, on the first floor of a building standing on the present site of the Van Billiard store. His wife, Clara Mann, had a military shop on the second floor.

A cooper shop was built and run by Bert Gustin where Martin Sterling now lives. About 1800, the place was bought by A. J. Drake, who ran the shop.

In the early days, Mr. James Beaumont owned and ran a tin shop in his home, which is now owned by Elsie De Groff.

Lum Beaumont had a tin shop near the site of the present Van Billiard store.

There was a blacksmith shop where the factory (old Lafferty store) now stands; it was owned and run by Joe Lee. Mr. Lee, who invented the Lightning Horse Shoes, afterward built and ran the Wyalusing Foundry and Machine shops, together with his son, the late William Lee.

The next owner of the Camptown blacksmith shop was Asher Rolles, grandfather of Will Rolles, followed by Henry Rockefeller

who moved the building to the present location of the school's Manual Training and Home Economics building. He fixed the second story for living quarters and had his shop on the ground floor. After his death, Mrs. Rockefeller sold the building to the School Board.

Another blacksmith shop was across the road from Mrs. Waterman's home, close to the little creek. This was run by Theodore Camp, whose wife had a millinery store. Later, Jud Overfield bought the blacksmith shop and ran it. He was the father of the late Ben Overfield.

W. K. Seagraves "built a new blacksmithry" at the corner of Church and Ballibay Streets and did a good business.

R. J. Fuller and Henry Blocher started a creamery in the early 1900's, and it was located on the present Van Billiard lot, back of the Chaffee Bros. store. Afterward, it was sold, and a cheese factory was organized by the farmers of the surrounding country and located across



Main Street looking North, about 1890. Left: Phill Mann store, Avery's Shop. Right: Lafferty Store, Smith Store.

the road from the home of Steve Trowbridge. It paid well for some years and did a flourishing business. The excellent cheese produced is still spoken of as "that good old Camptown cheese." George Pennell was the first man to make cheese there. He was followed by Mr. Gorge, who ran the place until he died.

It is said the business lost out "in competition with selling whole milk," and later, the building burned.

Earl Frantz ran a printing shop for some time. The building is just south of the bridge. After his death, it was sold to the Herrick and Camptown Telephone Co.

In 1898, stone quarries were doing a flourishing business. From the hills surrounding Camptown fine quality of both flag and building stone was quarried. Martin Fee and Eugene Stone were among the owners. The great stone steps of the old Baptist Church came from Mr. Fee's quarry from the sidehill above the Fee home. Martin Fee was a carpenter by trade and built many homes in town, among them P. A. Smith's and Larrabee's.

Ziba S. Strunk, father of Miss Vesta Strunk, who lived where she now does, was a shoemaker. He made wooden lasts for his customers, and Miss Strunk has a record of the shoe sizes of many of the older people in town. She recalls that he made the boots and shoes with wooden pegs.

CAMPTOWN BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1869

Avery & Beaumont: Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise.

James Beaumont: Postmaster.

Samuel Billings: General Farmer, Manufacturer of Lumber.

Homer Camp: General Farmer, Fire Insurance Agent.

Almon Fuller: General Farmer, Manufacturer of Lumber.

Dr. Volney Homet: Physician, Surgeon, Druggist.

Harvey Ingham: Home Factory (woolen); Cascade Mills (grist mill); Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber.

SOME OF THE PAST AND PRESENT CAMPTOWN BUSINESS PLACES

Auctioneer: U. M. Carter—Jewelry, bicycle and watch repairs.

Barber Shops: U. M. Carter, Henry Sturdevant.

Blacksmith Shops: Salmon Bosworth, Theodore Camp, W. K. Seagraves, H. B. Lyon, B. J. Overfield, J. P. Lee, Asher Rolles, M. H. Rockefeller.

Carpenters: Job Camp, Martin Fee, Martin Bramhall, Franklin Detrick, Wellington Ross.

Cattle Breeder and Farmer: Walter Warburton. Mr. Warburton has wide reputation for fine blooded Ayrshire stock. He recently sold a prize bull for \$10,000.00.

Cheese Factory: George Pennell, Emil George.

Creamery: R. J. Fuller and H. M. Blocher.

Cider Mill: A. C. Hammerly & Son, Steril Darn.

Drug Store: Dr. Reed, P. A. Smith.

Furniture and Undertaking: Daniel D. Chaffee, W. L. Chaffee & Son.

Grist Mills: Harvey Ingham, E. B. Barns, J. E. Adamy, W. H. Homet.
Harness Shops: Edgar Fuller, Phil Mann, Cora Titus.
Hotel: J. Thompson, J. W. Reed.
Jewelry Repairs: Guy Terry
Lumbermen: William Homet, Con Donovan.
Meat Market: Elias Vaughan, W. T. Morrow, Charlie Mallet.
Millinery Shops: Mrs. Theodore Camp, Mrs. Clara Mann, Lib Gould.

Printing Shop: Earl Frantz.
Saw Mills: Lafferty & Fuller, Tom Lee, Lewis Ross.
Stone Quarries: Martin Fee, E. E. Stone.
Stores: Maj. Cyrus Avery, A. J. Brown, James Beaumont, R. J. Fuller, C. S. Lafferty, Smith Bros., Lafferty & Son, Herbert Landon, Jr., Cora Titus, Robinson & Smith, Van Billiard, Gillilan, Van Ness, Wrights, Darons, Trowbridge, Chaffee & Balcomb, Chaffee Bros., Jayne's Market.

Tanneries: Magee & Fuller, Hammerly's, Edgar Fuller, Edwin Lewis.

Tin Shops: James Beaumont, Lum Beaumont.
Wagon Shops: M. W. Jones, Nelson Atwood, Henry Chaffee.
Woolen Mills: Harvey Ingham, Mr. Amsbry, Lafferty & Fuller.
Physicians: Dr. Volney Homet, Dr. Sumner, Dr. DeVoe.

Dr. Sumner was for many years an important part of the life of Camptown and the surrounding country. He was a fine example of the general practitioner—both a physician and a surgeon.

He was born in Wyalusing township in 1855, the son of Charles Sumner and Agnes Blocher. In 1882, he graduated from U. S. Medical College in New York City. He located in Windham, going from there to Bozeman, Montana, where he practiced for two years before settling in Camptown. History says, "His reputation is excelled by no one."

STORES

The first store in Camptown was located in the southern part of the home now owned by Emma Fee, then owned by William Camp, Jr., and rented from him. It was run by Major Cyrus Avery and his brother-in-law, A. R. Brown, from the spring of 1848 to 1851. In a sketch of Major Avery's life, taken from *The Wyalusing Hustler* of November 9, 1898, we quote,

"In those days, goods had to be hauled from Pittston, three days being consumed in the trip. Later the canal being finished, the goods came that way, during the months when it was navigable.

"Butter, eggs, beeswax, grain, shingles and lumber and the like



Main Street looking North, about 1912. Left: R. J. Fuller store building; horse sheds. Standing on porch: Tom Mitten, Robert Smith, and P. A. Smith. In buggy: Mrs. Tib Stevens and Effie. Mart Bramhall's Hall, C. C. Titus store. Right: Lafferty store.

were generally given in exchange for goods, the merchant receiving but little cash."

After two years, Major Avery bought out his partner and ran the business alone. He also ran the Post Office. Later the house and property was sold to Preacher Brown, who built the North part of the house. He lived there until 1865, when the property was sold to Martin Fee, and it is still in the family.

When Major Avery sold this property, he moved his business to part of the house now owned by his grandson, Raymond Smith. When

he died, his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Smith, remodeled it into part of the present home.

C. S. Lafferty began business in the house now owned by Wellington Ross. The family lived in the west wing of the house. P. A. Smith came from Skinners Eddy as a clerk in the store when he was 18. In 1878, Mr. Lafferty built a large store located where the McPherson Service Station now stands, extending back over where the highway runs.

In 1880, P. A. Smith and his brother, C. C. Smith, bought the store and operated it under the name of Smith Brothers. Later, C. C. Smith left Camptown and ran a store in Wyalusing. P. A. Smith's store burned in 1909 and was not rebuilt.

In 1895, C. S. Lafferty built the store known as the Lafferty building, doing business as C. S. Lafferty and Son. After C. S. Lafferty's death, his son Will ran the business until his own death. Herbert Landon, Jr., ran a 5 & 10 cent store there for a short time before he was called to the service in World War II.

The building was purchased by the Salem Products Company, and made into a factory, manufacturing plastic aprons, cases, scuffs and various articles. They are now engaged in making linings for men's jackets on a government contract. The factory employs 32 men and women.

R. J. Fuller built a store where the Chaffee Brothers store now stands and ran it as long as he lived. When P. A. Smith's store burned, he rented the Fuller building and carried on his business until 1930. He sold the contents to George Cronk, of Factoryville, who also bought the building from Mrs. R. J. Fuller. It burned before he moved here or started business.

Andrew Gilliland bought the land and built another store on the same site which he ran for some time until the building again burned. He sold the site to Mrs. Grace VanNess, who built another store, and ran it with her son, Llewellyn. Later, she sold out to her son, Irvin Wright, who continued the business for some time with the help of his wife.

Mr. Wright sold out to Steril Daron. Mr. and Mrs. Daron built an addition to the building for a Post Office, which was moved from the small building across the street. Later, the store was sold to Jake Trowbridge, and Mary Daron kept the Post Office. After this, the store was sold to Dwight Chaffee, Jr., and Dean Balcomb. Mr. Balcomb then sold his share to Donald Chaffee. The building is still owned by Chaffee Bros., but Clarence Jayne bought the contents and runs the business under the name of Jayne's Market.

Dr. Reed, who was the father of Mrs. W. T. Morrow, had a drug store on the site of the Van Billiard store, about 80 years ago. He sold

to Phil Mann, who ran a harness shop and cigar factory. This building burned and was rebuilt.

W. T. Morrow and Charlie Mallett had a meat market and grocery store in this building at one time. Later, C. C. Titus bought it, and ran a general store until it burned. He rebuilt it and continued the business until his death. Raymond Platt did a good shoe repairing business in connection with the Titus store.

Mrs. Titus sold the store to Robinson and Smith of Binghamton, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bouren ran the store for them. They sold to Danny Van Billiard, the present owner.

THE POST OFFICE

The first Post Office in Camptown was established December 7, 1841. William Camp, son of Job Camp, the founder, was the first Postmaster.

He was followed by Major Cyrus Avery, Raymond Smith's grandfather, who kept the Post Office in his store, both when it was located in the building where Miss Emma Fee now lives, and later, when he moved his business to the Avery home in the center of town. He conducted his store and business in what is now the living room of the Smith home, and he served seven years as Postmaster under the Pierce-Buchanan administration. Records show that for the year 1856, Cyrus Avery was paid \$22.67 salary as Postmaster. The net receipts to the Post Office Department were \$7.82.

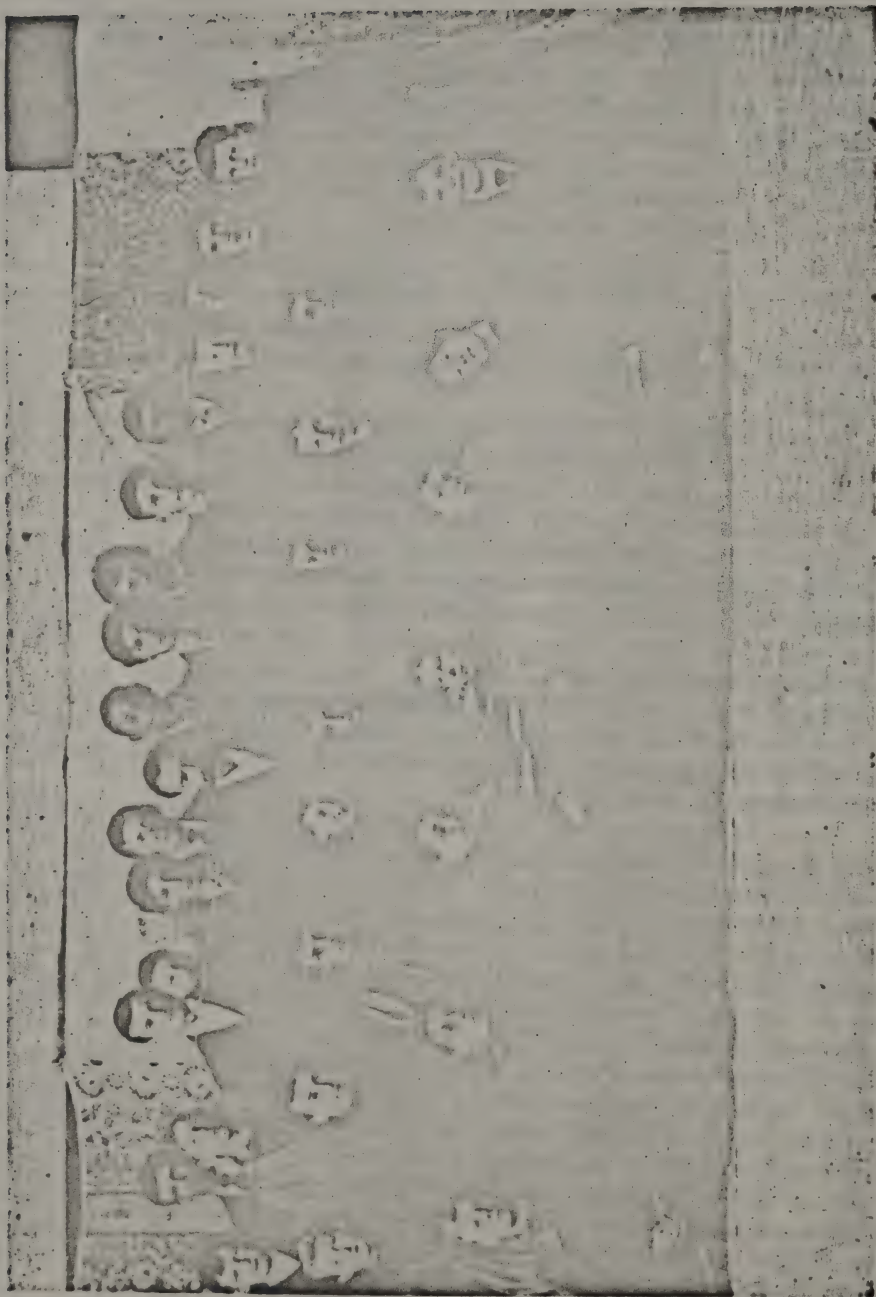
James Beaumont was the next Postmaster, and he served for many years, with the office in his home, now owned by Miss Elsie DeGroff. The sill of the side door is worn thin by the feet of long ago townspeople coming in for their mail.

C. S. Lafferty was the next Postmaster, with the office in his home, about 1878, and later in his store. The Post Office was also in the Smith Brothers store, with Mr. Lafferty still serving as Postmaster.

R. J. Fuller was also a Postmaster for some time, with the Post Office in his store which was located on the present site of Jayne's Market. His wife, Mrs. Anna Fuller, was a later Postmistress, and it was she who built the small building on the corner lot, which was used exclusively as a Post Office for a long time.

Others who served in this office were Elizabeth Thomson, Mrs. Henry Rockefeller and the present Postmaster, Mrs. Steril Daron. Mr. and Mrs. Daron at one time owned the Chaffee Bros. store building, and they built an addition on one end, which is the present Post Office.

In 1800, Wyalusing was the only Post Office between Wilkes-Barre and Tioga Point. The Post Office was located in what is now the Wyalusing Hotel, where a number of stage coaches and twelve or more horses were maintained for the mail carrier's use.



SCHOOLS

The first schoolhouse in this vicinity was built on the property of Jabez Elliot, on the lot where the Merryall Cemetery is now located, in 1790.

This was a part of the Springfield township, which was divided into five districts. One district extended from Ackleys, near the Frank Ackley farm, to the town line, which included Merryall, about where Leland Barns now lives.

Some land had been set aside by the Government for schools, and when it was sold in 1811 the money was divided among the districts. Merryall received \$172.81. Aside from this, parents paid tuition for their children. The assessor of each township was to return the names and ages of all indigent children whose parents were too poor to pay tuition; then a warrant could be drawn on the County Treasurer to pay their school bills.

Later, a school house was built on the lot between Mrs. Grace Elliott's home and the Cook house. Still later, one was located on the road to Spring Hill which turns near the Kennedy home. Up until 1907 school was held in the school house which still stands on the present farm of Vernon Allis, where it was moved from the Spring Hill road.

The first school house in Camptown was built on the property now owned by Martin Sterling, on the right hand side of the road, going north. Later it was sold and moved across the road, where it is now a part of the Hazel Reynolds house. The addition was made by Lyman Matson for his daughter, who married J. P. Lee, the blacksmith and inventor.

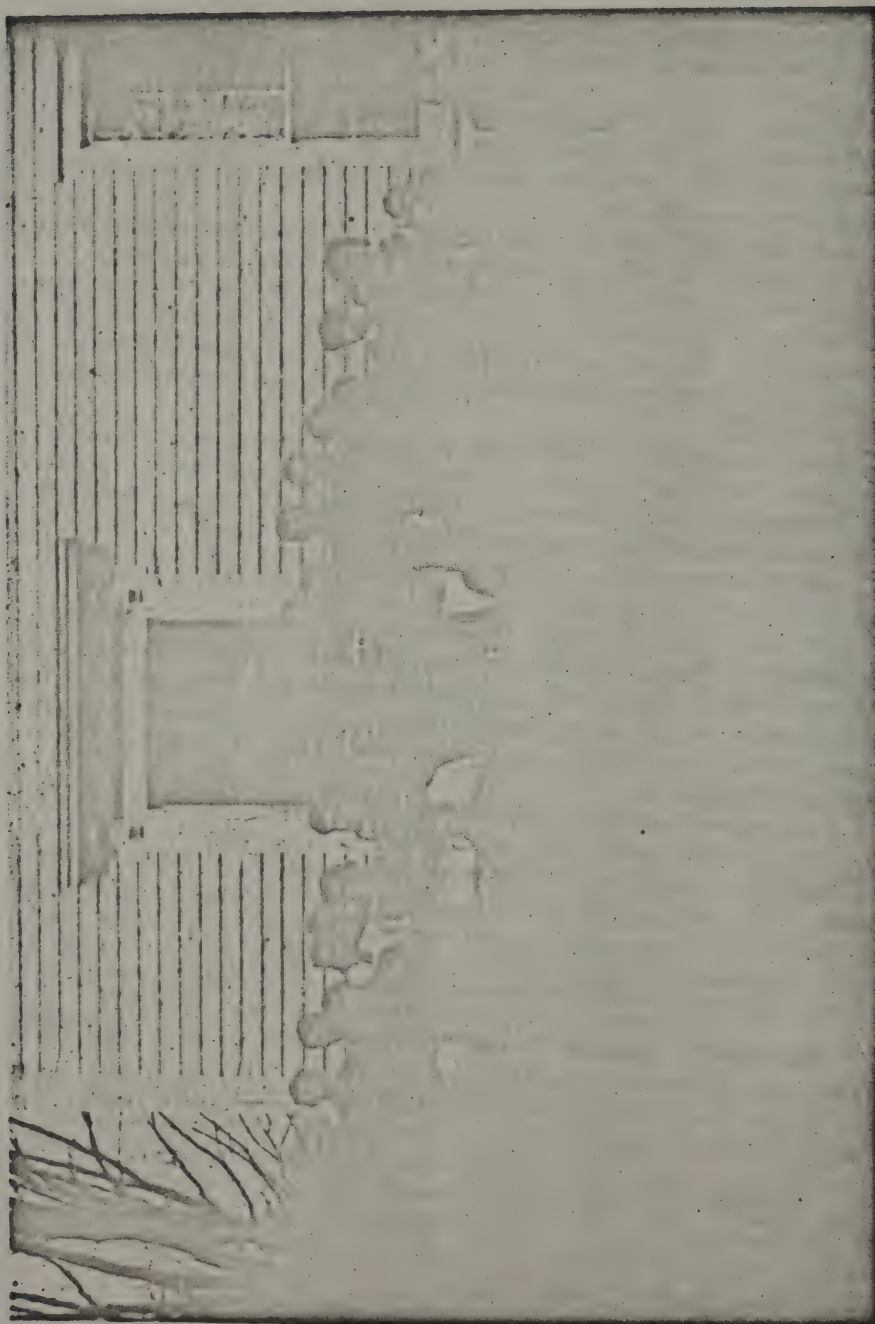
This was "The Old Red School House" so often spoken of. Its size was 18 by 20 feet, and at this time—about 1848—it was the only place in Camptown for holding religious services or other gatherings. Elder Luther Peck, of the Methodist Church, was the first one to "proclaim the gospel there" according to old newspaper clippings. Elder Peck held a "protracted meeting," which resulted in the conversion of many

Taken 1897 at Camptown Academy

First Row: Andrew Morrow, Daisy Haney, Anna Lee, Mertie Hammerly, Nellie Graham, Belle Lyon, Ben Overfield.

Second Row: Eva Palmer, Mae Bowker, Mable Thompson, Syd Fuller, Fannie Morrow, Jean Kennedy, Aline Fuller, Marion Lee.

Standing: Dan Sumner, Charlie McDonald, Edward Jones, Addison English, Lawrence Chaffee, Frank Thompson, Harry Coleman, Willis Eastman, teacher; George Devan, Fred Thompson, Bradley Erskine, Willis Jennings, Charlie Oliver, Alice McCumber, Mertie Sible, Anna Fleming, Abbie Fuller.



people in Camptown.

Some time after this, a school house was built on the lot now owned by Mrs. C. F. Cannan, farther back from the road. Mrs. Cannan's present home is the old school building, remodeled, and moved nearer the street. Many marks and carved initials of old-time students may still be seen on the walls outside. Among them are the following: W. N. A., W. D., I. V. A., W. J., A. A., L. A., W. R., A. F., F. H., W. H., W. W. L., C. D., G. F. Can you identify them?

In 1858, advanced schooling was offered in the completion of the Academy, located on the lot of the present building, built by the people and by the I.O.O.F. Lodge, the latter owning the second story. Major Cyrus W. Avery was largely instrumental in getting this movement started. He made an impassioned speech saying, "We have here in Camptown many fine young people in need of educational advantages; we have timber in the forests, rotting; and we have the workmen." The Major headed a subscription and laid it upon the counter in his store, where it was signed by others until enough was raised to begin work.

The first school term in the Academy closed February 12, 1859. Martin Fee was a student that term, and Professor Hodge of LeRaysville was the teacher. They had exercises that evening, and Mr. Fee gave a paper of welcome to the guests and expressed pleasure at the results of the opening term in the Academy.

There was to be a private school in the fall for three months, when tuition was paid; an advertisement for the Camptown Academy in 1862 with Rev. S. F. Brown as head offers 16 weeks instruction in common English branches for \$4 or in higher branches for \$5.25. There was a public school in the winter, for three months, and two or three months in

Camptown High School and grades seven and eight, 1906

Left to right, front row: Walter Smith, Louis Malvitz, Robert Smith, Leland Barns, Claude Stone, Howard Councilman, Ben Stevens, Percy Ross, Edward Kennedy, Wellington Ross, Raymond Fuller, Roland Homet, Leo Terry.

Second Row: Maude Wells, Arlene Patton, Esther Barns, Laura Junk, Anna Biles, Edna Patton, Marion Homet, Marilla Junk, Lena Hillis, Bess Barns, Muriel Hay, Jennie Fleming, Edna Homet.

Third Row: Charles Donovan, Benjamine VanGuilder, Gladys Hankinson, Frances Stevens, Julia Homet, Sara Cook, Anna Fassett, Harriet Hillis, Victor Eastabrook, Floyd Snyder, Richard Camp.

Fourth Row: Paul Snyder, Mark Elliott, Dwight Chaffee, Margaret Taylor, Raymond Smith, Pauline Camp, Seone VanDeMark, Ernestine Hillis, Florence Camp, Harold Homet, Edwin Rider, Leon Smith, Ernest Wood, Phillip Cook, Mable Fassett, Mae Taylor.

Teachers: Mr. F. S. Woolson, Mr. Claude Schaeffer.

the spring. This was all for advanced learning. There was no definite course of study, but the teacher suggested certain studies, like those now taken in high school. Pupils were required to furnish their own books, slates, paper, and in fact everything needed. The school was heated by a round wood stove in the center of the room.

At this time, teachers had to pass examinations given by the County Superintendent, in spelling, arithmetic—both mental and written, writing, history and grammar.

At a meeting of the School Board, of the Wyalusing District, March 30, 1860, a school tax of six mills was levied for the ensuing year, 1860-61. There were thirteen schools in the District, and the money allotted each school was as follows: Merryall, \$58.00; Wyalusing, \$62.00; Lime Hill, \$58.00; Camptown, \$62.00; Oak Hill, \$58.00; Vaughan Hill, \$62.00; Taylorville, \$56.00; Keelerville, \$58.00; Spring Hill, \$30.00; Inghamtown, \$30.00.

Cost of teaching a pupil per month that year was 43 cents. Total cost of teaching all the schools in the District for the year was \$782.02. This included repairs, fuel, etc. Teachers received about \$60.00 and often boarded around with their pupils. School was not to be kept open more than six months a year. About this time, Inghamtown was made a joint school district, Pike Township paying half the expenses. In the school year, 1892-93, a State Law went into effect to have seven months of school in the year.

The old Academy has had additions and been remodeled, and the School Board bought the I.O.O.F.'s interest in the building. They later purchased the Home Economics and Manual Training building, formerly the Camptown blacksmith shop. The School Auditorium, formerly the Methodist Church, was donated by that church as a Community Hall, and then sold to the School Board; and the Basketball Hall, formerly the Baptist Church, was donated to the School.

In 1903, according to State Law, our high school was organized on the three-year plan, with an eight months term. Two years later, through the influence and earnest work of Joseph Hurst, who was the principal at the time, the school was changed to the four-year plan, which has continued.

In 1906, the principal was F. S. Woolson, with Claude Schaffer as assistant principal, and two teachers for Intermediate and Primary rooms. In 1907, the Grammar Room was added, with Maude Caswell as teacher. In 1908, the teaching staff was F. S. Woolson, Principal; Coit R. Hoeschst, Assistant Principal; Maude Caswell, Grammar Grade; Pearl Coburn, Intermediate; and Eva Palmer, Primary.

In 1909, the Principal was Ralph E. Smith; Assistant, Guy Smith; Grammar Grades, Emma Fee; Intermediate Department, Pearl Coburn; Primary, Mabel Fassett.

Emma Fee taught Grammar Grades until 1920, with the exception of one year.

The first Graduating Class from the High School was in 1906. The members of the class were May Kennedy, Helen Cook, Mabel Fassett, Harry Forest, Guy Smith and Roland Chaffee.

In 1915, the term was changed to nine months, to comply with State laws. The one-room schools in the township are now all closed, and all pupils are transported by bus to the Camptown or Wyalusing Borough schools.

On May 28, 1947, the following township schools were combined into one school organization: Wilmot, Terry, Tuscarora, Herrick, Stevensville, Wyalusing, and Wyalusing Borough.

All Junior High School pupils are now transported to Camptown, and all Senior High School pupils to Wyalusing.

There is a combined School Board for the High Schools, and each township takes care of its own grade school.

CHURCHES

Church meetings were attended by early settlers of the community of Camptown long before a church building was erected within the town. Some of these meetings were held in private homes, some in school buildings and some in churches organized first in nearby towns. The oldest church building in Camptown was the Baptist church, erected in 1873, which is still standing in the original location but is no longer used as a church. All the people of the community contributed to the building of this church, and the Methodists and Presbyterians had contract rights to hold services in the building. Prior to the building of this church, about 1849, church meetings were held in Camptown in the "Old Red Schoolhouse."

In those early days, as today, there appears to have been perfect unity and amity among the different denominations. It is often difficult to know which faith is being spoken of in the old records. All three, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, worshipped in the same buildings.

In 1863, a letter from C. W. Camp to his brother, serving in the Civil War, reads, "The Methodists are protracting a meeting for five weeks in the Academy, and there is still no lessening of their fervor." Among those saved he mentions Ophelia Lafferty, Martha Jones, F. Goodwin, Lina Fuller, Lottie Fuller and L. Hitchcock.

PRESBYTERIAN



The oldest church in this vicinity was organized June 30, 1793, as a Presbyterian Church by Rev. Ira Condit, a missionary from New Jersey, in a log house which stood very near to the place where the First

Presbyterian church was later located, close to the railroad station in Wyalusing. It was composed of thirteen persons: Uriah Terry, Lucretia York, Justice Gaylord, Jr., and his wife Lucretia; Zachariah Price and his wife, Ruth; Mary Lewis, Abigail Wells, Sarah Rockwell, Anna Camp, wife of Job Camp, who settled Camptown; and Hannah Beckwith. Uriah Terry was chosen Elder. For a while, beginning 1809, this church was reorganized as a Congregational Church and remained so until 1831.

By 1826 there were more people settling up along the creek; the meetings were held from house to house, or, most frequently, in a school house in Merryall, located just north of Grace Elliott's present home. The congregations came from Camptown, Stevensville, Wyalusing and Terrytown, and services were held for several years without a minister.

The first regular minister was Rev. Daniel Buck, 1804-1809, who held meetings alternately at Merryall and Wyalusing. He was followed by Manasseh Miner York, 1809 to 1818. Rev. Solomon King of Warren was for several years an occasional supply and adviser of the church. Rev. Simon R. Jones preached from 1830-31; Reverend George Printz, 1831 - Sept. 10, 1843; Reverend Samuel Colt began his ministry January 1844, and continued to October 1852 when he went to Towanda to build and take charge of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. Lucius Chapman was here as minister from April 1, 1854, to September 16, 1857; Darwin Cook, April, 1858, to his death in 1885; Reverend David Craft, December 1, 1885 to 1890; Reverend Milton Lewis Cook from 1895-1925.

After a great deal of exertion begun in 1826, a subscription sufficient to warrant the undertaking of building a church and was raised, and Mr. Justus Lewis agreed to build it. The building began in 1828 and was dedicated June 28, 29, 1831.

To show something of the difficulty with which such an undertaking was carried on in those days, Mr. Lewis says that on that subscription he did not receive one dollar in money but took grain, produce, lumber or whatever the people could spare, to the amount which had been subscribed. The church was built across from the Cook home in Merryall.

When the church was dedicated, the Presbytery of Susquehanna met and ordained Reverend George Printz and installed him as pastor with twenty-six members.

The church was legally chartered May 17-18, 1842. The first elders were ordained at this time by Reverend Salmon Fing and were John Taylor, Aden Stevens, William Bradshaw, Hiram Stevens and Chester Wells. Some later elders were Edwin Lewis, H. W. Camp, Bascom Taylor, William Camp, Jr., Elisha Lewis, J. J. Lewis, Milton

Lewis, Martin Fee and Calvin Camp.

On December 25, 1853, The Church of Wyalusing was organized with twenty-four members dismissed from the Old Church.

On January 12, 1854, four members were dismissed to form the Presbyterian Church at Meshoppen.

September 30, 1854, sixteen members were dismissed to Herrick and the Church there organized.

On December 30, 1859, twenty-nine members were dismissed to form the Presbyterian Church at Stevensville.

June 5, 1879, twenty-one members were dismissed to form the Church at Camptown and the organization was completed June 17, 1879, and the services were held in the Baptist Church with Reverend Darwin Cook as pastor, and he served until his death in 1885. Reverend David Craft of the Wyalusing church served from 1885 to 1890. The pulpit was supplied by different men from Presbytery until 1895 when Reverend Milton Lewis Cook, son of Reverend Darwin Cook, became pastor and served until 1925.

The elders elected and ordained at the time of the organization in 1879 were Calvin W. Camp, Loomis B. Camp, Martin Fee and Niram A. Fuller.

Because there were fewer members in the mother church at Merryall, it was decided to unit with the Camptown organization, to tear down the old church and use as much of the material as possible in building a new church in Camptown. This church was erected in 1905 and dedicated June 29, 1906, at which time the Presbytery of Lackawanna met and united the Church of Camptown and the Old Church into the First Presbyterian Church of Wyalusing.

Reverend James Younger succeeded Reverend Milton Lewis Cook and was the pastor until 1939 when he resigned and Reverend Stanley L. Ray was selected to come as pastor.

During Mr. Younger's pastorate the different churches began to talk about taking one of the churches as a Community Church and all three denominations using it. During World War I one church was used to save expense. The school needed a Basket Ball Hall and the town a Community Hall. The Baptist organization said it would give their church to the School if the Methodists would give up theirs for a Community Hall. Then the Presbyterians gave up theirs for a Community Church. The Methodists and the Baptists had service on alternate Sunday mornings, and the Presbyterians had their service every Sunday evening.

When Mr. Ray came as pastor, Mr. Demorest resigned after many years of faithful service in the Baptist Church. Since that time the Baptists have worshipped with the Presbyterians and helped in the support of the pastor.

Mr. Ray resigned in 1942, and in the fall of that year Reverend John Blewitt became the pastor and remained until April, 1947. Rev. James A. Moffett came to Camptown and was installed March 16, 1948.

BAPTIST



The Camptown Baptist Church was organized at the Ballibay school house in 1834 and was associated with the church in Wyalusing. The first pastor was Smith Bixby, who died in 1837.

Members of the Wyalusing organization formed churches in the towns or sections where they lived, as Rome, Herrickville, and Herrick, at the Ballibay school house. The minister at Wyalusing was the circuit pastor.

About 1870 land was given by Almon Fuller, grandfather of Robert Smith, to build a Baptist church. Reverend Eggeleston Burroughs, the pastor since 1868, remained until 1874. Rev. Burroughs, with Major Avery, started the enterprise of building the church.

Major Avery was elected secretary and treasurer, and in his diary we read, "On May 10, 1872, we raised the church."

However, after erecting the frame, a severe wind storm visited the valley blowing the structure flat to the ground. The contractor, whose name was Cobb, became discouraged and quit the job. Major Avery at once sought him out and offered him \$200 extra to return and complete the work. This he did. The church was dedicated in 1873. The cost was \$3,600.00.

Elias S. Lear took Rev. Burroughs' place in 1874, and other pastors were Mr. George Stone from Rome, who supplied for a time, Mr. Stern, Mr. Quick, Mr. Davies, pastor of the Wyalusing Church, and Mr. Demorest, who was the last pastor.

Some of the early deacons were James Lee (died in 1857), Charles Squires and David Nesbit. Clerks were E. B. Barns, Levi S. Squires, Pembroke Squires, Gideon Squires. Deacons later were P. A. Smith, elected in 1888, who is still serving at 93 years of age; Verne Jones; Leslie E. Barns; Leland Barns, grandson of E. B. Barns; and Robert W. Smith, son of P. A. Smith.

METHODIST

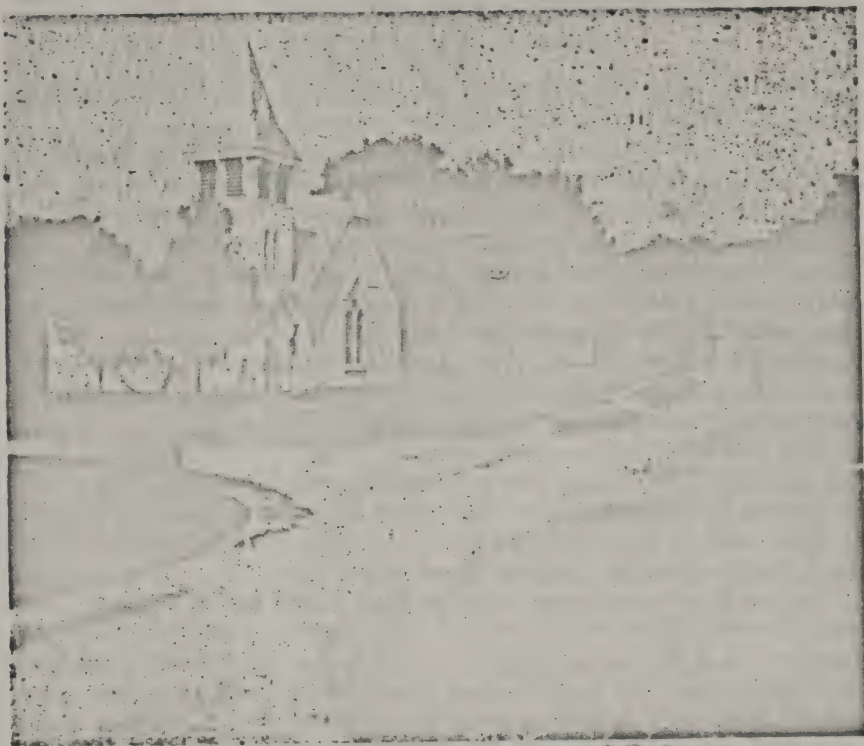
The Methodist church was organized in this valley in 1855 and took in territory as far as Rome, also from Tunkhannock to Montrose. For some time the Methodist people in Camptown were on the Wyalusing charge, as the Baptists were. In 1861 they bought a parsonage, which is used as such today with improvements. It was valued at \$1,200.00. As previously stated, Methodists held their services in the Baptist church from its erection in 1873 until their church was built.

A church building was completed in 1881. The whole town worked to raise funds. The church and furnishings cost \$2,000.00. C. S. Laferty, R. D. Cleveland, E. S. Fuller, R. J. Fuller and George H. Landon were the first Board of Directors. In 1889 they held a contest to get money for lead glass windows, with a watch as a prize. Four girls participated; they were Carrie Landon (Reinhardt), Aline Fuller (Fee), Sadie Fuller (Carney) and Verda Harris (Camp). Donations were from 10 cents to \$5.00. Aline Fuller won the prize, with a collection of \$75.00.

The church building was used until 1929, when the Presbyterian Church was given over as a Community Church. The Methodist organization then gave their church to the town as a Community Hall. In 1936 the School Board purchased it to be used as an auditorium for the school.

The ministers of the circuit, with dates, were: 1870, P. R. Tower; 1871, King Elwell; 1872-73; T. F. Johnson; 1874-76, G. L. Williams; 1877-79, William Keatley; 1880-82, J. R. Angell; 1883, E. N. Sabin; 1884-86, W. R. Netherton; 1887-90, J. C. Johnson; 1891-95,

J. B. Davies; 1896-98, I. B. Wilson; 1899, James Schofield; 1900-01, Isaac Jenkins; 1902-03, Carl Councilman, etc. The most recent ministers are Gladstone Brown, 1948-50, and the present minister, William Reid, since 1951.



Methodist Church

1344963

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Sunday Schools in Camptown have always been union ones, all three faiths attending under the same Superintendent, who for thirty-five years was P. A. Smith. This union Sunday School was organized some time prior to 1870.

P. A. Smith received a gold medal from the State Sunday School Association for 50 years' continuous leadership in Sunday School work. He was teacher of a boys' class for 15 years and superintendent for 35 years.

He was also organist for the Baptists 60 years, for the Methodists 35 years, and the Presbyterians 15 years. He was the clerk of the Baptist Church for 65 years.

He was born in Skimmers Eddy in 1859.

Charles DeWitt, Assistant Superintendent of Bradford County Schools, was superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years, and Cortez Fisk, Principal of Wyalusing Valley Junior High School, has been superintendent since 1948.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The first Missionary Society in Camptown was organized September 25, 1881.

At that time a meeting had been called at which Miss Loring, a former missionary to Syria, made an address. Rev. Darwin Cook was in charge of the service. She gave an account of the mission work in Syria, and especially of the Women's work for Women. At the end of her address she appealed to the ladies of the Camptown and Merryall Presbyterian Churches to organize a Foreign Missionary Society inviting ladies of other denominations to join.

After the closing hymn, Miss Loring was appointed chairman of the meeting, and 29 women signed or gave their names as members. A number of Methodists were among them.

The following officers were elected: Miss Lettie J. Fuller (Mrs. P. A. Smith), President; Miss Leo Chaffee and Miss Rosa Fee, Vice-Presidents; Miss Aline Lewis, Secretary; Miss Effie Elliott, Treasurer. Miss Callie Camp (Mrs. L. E. Barns) was elected Secretary January 7, 1882, after the resignation of Miss Lewis.

In the Constitution that was adopted it was to be called 'The Young People's Foreign Society of the Presbyterian Churches of Camptown and Merryall. At the end of it was the following pledge: "Desiring to obey my Savior's last command, 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all Nations,' I hereby promise to give two cents a week, or more if I can, of my money, to send the gospel to heathen women and children."

The fifth and last one of the By-Laws read: All members are invited to join in the concert of prayer for our missionary work, to be observed during at least part of the hour between five and six o'clock on Sabbath afternoons.

The Missionary Society is now a part of the United Workers, the women's organization of the Presbyterian Church.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1881. The Charter Members were as follows: Mrs. Charles Amsbry, Mrs. George Allis, Mrs. Lina Lewis, Mrs. Edgar Fuller, Mrs. Homer Camp, Mrs. Emily Stone, Mrs. Bump, Mrs. C. S. Lafferty, Mrs. Adelia Fuller, Mrs. A. C. Hammerly, Mrs. Nora Chaffee, Mrs. Nellie Terry, Mrs. Anna Fuller, Mrs. Niram Fuller, Miss Ella Stone, Mrs. Volney Homet, Mrs. M. H. Rockefeller.

CEMETERIES

The first cemetery in Camptown was on land now owned by William Taylor, on the old Verne Jones farm. It was on the hillside above a small creek, back of the old Baptist Church building, now the Basket Ball Hall.

The Board of Directors, Martin Fee, Daniel Dwight Chaffee, grandfather of Dwight Chaffee, Sr., H. B. Ingham and C. S. Lafferty, had charge of buying the lot in 1868 from Almon Fuller, grandfather of Robert Smith and Verne Jones.

In 1879, there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in Camptown, thought to have been caused by the burial of Ella Stone, who had died of typhoid. The location above the town was then deemed undesirable for a cemetery, and the land was sold back to Almon Fuller. The deed of the return sale has been found.

Until a new site was purchased, the Merryall Cemetery was used by the Camptown people. Previous to 1868, this had been the only burial place available for the community. Job Camp and his wife were buried there, and also William Camp, their son, who died in 1874, aged 91 years.

The first burial in Merryall Cemetery was that of Mrs. Hannah Loomis Wells, wife of James Wells, who lived across the road from the old Coburn house. She was born in 1754 and died in 1795. In old records we read, "and while the corpse of Mrs. Wells lay in the house, men gathered to fell trees in the thick forest to clear a place for her grave."

On June 5, 1891, the people of Camptown met at the Academy to make arrangements to buy another piece of land for a cemetery. Three and a half acres owned by Myron Camp, brother of Mrs. L. E. Barnes, at the foot of old Crow Hill, was thought to be desirable in location and in soil, and was purchased from him. The following trustees were elected: Martin Fee, President; George N. Atwood, Secretary; J. E. Adamy, Treasurer; C. J. Vosburg and T. C. Lee.

The first person to be buried in this new cemetery was the father of Mrs. J. E. Adamy, J. S. Adams, on December 18, 1891.

Some time later, finding more land was needed, the trustees purchased an adjoining lot of Wayne and Mary Camp. This was in 1908. At that time they owned and occupied the house now owned by Carol Melson.

The present cemetery was well planned and laid out. It is well kept and beautifully situated, a resting place of serene and tranquil peace.

Societies and Clubs

In 1875, a Literary Society was started in Camptown, its object being the improvement of its members.

The following were the Charter members: E. F. Thompson, President; H. M. Elliott, Sarah E. Mallett, Art Secretary; Lettie J. Fuller, Secretary; Emma Rosencrans, Winnie M. Elliott, Martin Ingham, Pamba Hoppins, Harvey J. Shoemaker, Lottie Williams, Ettie Fuller, Alice Fuller, Ella Stone, L. E. Beaumont, Millie Colley, G. H. Devine, H. H. Magee, Joseph W. Devine, Mame Elliott, Hattie Stone, A. H. Bump, Emma Lafferty, Amanda C. Fuller, Elmer Billings, George Shoemaker, John Williams, Kate Sanders, Rev. G. L. Williams, Vice-President; Mrs. G. L. Williams, Sara Shoemaker, T. B. Stone, Jessie Homet, Burton B. Cooley, Hallie Camp and Charley Avery, Treasurer.

The first article in the by-laws read: Any person over twelve years of age desirous of advancing the interests of education, may become a member by presenting his, or her, name; paying the sum of ten cents, and signing the Constitution.

The meetings were held on Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock in winter and at 7:30 in summer. The programs consisted of readings and poems. The meetings closed in good order at 9 o'clock. The term of officers was three months. This Society was still meeting in 1898 according to the Wyalusing Hustler.

WIDE AWAKE CLUB

The Wide Awake Club was started in 1891. It was begun by the young people of town and vicinity. It was on the order of a Literary Society, and it also raised money to improve civic conditions. As those who started it left town, it was carried on by the young people who followed.

In 1893, the Club celebrated its second anniversary with a play called "The Danger Signal." Its cast of characters were: Verne Jones, John Lee, Loren Jones, Allie Fuller, Hamilton Morrow, Bert Adamy, Asa Fee, Mary Morrow, Emma Fee, Mamie Chaffee and Edna Fuller.

About 1894 or 1895, it was decided to disband, and the money in the treasury was used to give a banquet during the holidays, in the I.O.O.F. Hall over the new Academy, to all present and former members, and some friends.

MUSICAL ALLIANCE

About 1870, Stanley Ackley and Fred Blocher organized a Musical Alliance which met three times a year to practice and give a Musical Concert. A good leader was brought in from some city to conduct the music.

A program for a "grand concert" in 1883 gives J. F. Blocher, President; E. L. Clapper, Vice-President; George L. Buck, Secretary; Monroe Wakeley, Treasurer; Executive Committee: P. A. Smith, C. B. Pickett, C. G. Sumner; Musical Director: W. A. Lafferty, New York City; Pianist, Jessie Homet.

A membership ticket (permanent) was \$1.50. Board for the day was 50 cents.

Mr. Lafferty was associate conductor with Dr. H. R. Palmer in the Choral Union in New York City, and Dr. Palmer also conducted the Musical Alliance at other times. Other conductors were L. O. Emerson of Chicago and C. C. Case of Cleveland. The oldest conductor was George F. Root of Chicago.

The Musical Alliance was one of the most important musical groups in the Valley. Their concerts were given in Camptown and nearby towns and were always crowded.

MEN'S FELLOWSHIP CLUB

The Fellowship Club was organized March 30, 1925, with 36 members. The Club is still active, meeting once a month. The programs are Civic and Educational.

L. L. L.

The L.L.L. was a Literary Society organized about 1906. The name of the Society was a secret, and each member was initiated to join. Its membership was composed mostly of High School students or graduates and the Society contributed greatly to the literary consciousness of the youth of the town, since its programs contained debates, essays, readings, poetry, etc. One of its greatest contributions to the town was planning and financing sidewalks for the Main street.

SUNSHINE CLASS

The Sunshine Class was a Sunday School Class organized about 1905 with Mrs. W. B. Kennedy as teacher. The following were charter members: Julia Homet, Edna Homet, Marilla Junk, Gladys Hankinson, Laura Junk, Luella Van Ness, Arlene Patton, Callie Patton, Esther Barns and Bess Barns.

At a meeting on November 17, 1933, the name of the class was changed to Camptown Civic Club, with the following officers: President, Julia Kennedy; Vice-President, Mary Daron; Secretary, Alice Kennedy; Treasurer, Janie Lighter. The Club continued in the same form, using the same type of programs.

The meetings were held twice a month; this was later changed to once a month. There are now 62 members.

ODD FELLOWS

The Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) were instituted February 20, 1854, in the second story of the building known as Thompson's Hotel. There were 18 charter members: John Burrows, G. R. Acroyd, L. B. Camp, Homer Camp, R. S. Hillis, J. D. Camp, Hiram Black, J. R. Taylor, J. S. Thompson, Stewart Bosworth, Almon Fuller, G. W. Elliott, T. S. Camp, A. J. Elliott, Hiram Elliott, L. W. Camp, E. K. Elliott and James Beaumont.

The I.O.O.F. moved to the carriage shop on George Atwood's place, and then to the school house in 1858 in west end and later helped build the east end. In 1916 they sold to the School Board for \$2,000 and bought the Hotel Building of George Reed for \$1,500.

In 1923, the name was changed from Wyalusing Lodge 503 to Camptown Lodge 503.

The oldest living members are Fred Atwood, 1890, and P. A. Smith, 1891. 364 men have joined to date. They have 66 members at the present time.

WARS

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Captain Job Camp and Benjamin Skiff.

CIVIL WAR

Captain James Hurst; Joe Harris; Alfred Hammerly, Commander, who was captured and spent some time in Libby Prison; J. E. Adamy; Niram Fuller; Richard Hankinson; Jesse Carman; James Hay; Byron O. Camp, grandson of Job, Captain 15 Pennsylvania Artillery; Ethel Fuller, wounded at Gettysburg.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

Cyrus Avery, at the age of 14, joined an independent company and was made bugleman. At the age of 21, he was made Major of the 2nd Battalion, 116 Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and served seven years. He was called for duty in the Civil War, but was excused.

WORLD WAR I

Camptown has always shown great patriotism and had the first volunteers from Bradford County, in World War I. Eleven High School boys volunteered immediately upon the declaration of War, and eight went to France with the 28th Division.

All came back alive. They were: Wayne Bennett, who was wounded in the Somme-Meuse offensive where he lost his leg; Wilton Smith; Harold Jones, gassed; Francis Homet; Hurst Landon; Francis Boyington; Robert Elliott; and Clarence Patton.

Others who served were Alex Price; Claude Cannan; DeLos Cannan; Dwight Chaffee; Robert Smith, gassed; Edward Kennedy; Maurice Chaffee; George Stevens; Raymond Biles, died in camp; Lewis Malvitz; Bryant Smith; and Maynard Snyder.

A row of young maple trees was set out in honor of these soldiers, on the north side of the schoolhouse lot, adjoining the present Irwin Wright property. Each of the trees was tagged with the soldier's name. Many of the trees are alive and are now grown to a considerable height.

WORLD WAR II

Those serving in World War II were: John Ingham; Edward Patton; Gerald Stethers; Gerald Starr; Franklin Detrick; George Sweet; Robert Bouren; Howard Stethers; George Stethers; Carl Fleming; Paul Fleming; Emerson Cobb; Herbert Landon, Jr.; Charles DeWitt; Howard Kitheart, Air Force, who was killed in action; Paul Latimer; Harold Lattimer; Carl Kitheart; Lyle Linaberry; John Lynn; Bowen Jayne; Clarence Jayne; Galen Jayne; Donald Chaffee; Dwight Chaffee, Jr.; Edgar Cronk; Harold Chadwick and George Goodenough.

DIRECTORY OF CAMPTOWN HOMES

(Listing the owners—present owner first)

Wyalusing Creek Road

1. Coral Melson
Irvin & Esther Wright
Llewellyn & Grace Van Ness
Callie Camp Barns (did not live here)
Wayne & (sister) Mary Camp & (wife) Mae Camp
Loomis & Minnie Camp
Elijah & Sallie Wells Camp
Farm divided into three farms—
Loomis Camp (Irwin Wright's farm)
Calvin Camp (Leland Barns farm)
Dudley Camp (Luella Otis farm)
Amasa & Anna Wells. Built house. Log house here first.
2. William Homet — Mill burned
J. E. Adamy — Mill burned and rebuilt
Edwin & Esther Barns
Harvey Ingham - Built grist mill
3. Leland Barns
Leslie & Callie Barns
Myron & Mary Camp
Calvin & Betsy Camp — Built part of house 1846, other part added 1870. Log house back of present house. Now gone.
4. Stanley & Nellie Allis
Robert & Helen Elliott
Charles & Eleanor Wells
Nora Boyd
Lucy Stone
Leslie & Callie Barns (did not live here)
Betsy Conover Decker
William & Clarissa Conover (Moved old house back and built present house.) Mr. Conover was shot and killed by Henry Decker, husband of their daughter Betsy, who wanted the property.
Edwin Lewis — Built old house. Had tannery back of present Fisk house.
Ebenezer Lewis
5. House half way between present Barto and Allis homes, now gone. Michael Fee lived here (Martin Fee's father).
6. Jeff & Elva Barto
Harry & Alice Detrick
Eugene & Georgia Stone

Lewis & Lucina Coburn
Lydia Stone Bramball
Hiram Stone
Edwin Lewis (Built house)

7. Cortez & Marjorie Fisk
William & Jennie Fuller
Wallace & Nancy Coleman
Will & Liddia Agnew (Built present house)
William & Clarissa Conover (Owned old house which was torn
down and present house built)
Hartwell (Old house)
8. Virginia & Frances Culver
George & Carrie Lawrence
Lewis & Lucina Coburn
Rufus & Mary Ann Cleveland
Eben Lewis

Water Street

1. Syd Fuller & Aline Fee
Mrs. R. J. Fuller
George Landon
William & Jedidah Camp (Owned house on corner lot of brick
house property. Later built brick house)
2. Job & Anna Oviatt Camp (Small house back of present brick
house). Now gone.
3. Herbert & Elizabeth Landon
Lewis & Jeasya Camp (did not live here)
Homer & Harriet Camp (built home)
4. Frank & Laura Ely
Edgar & Amanda Fuller (Built house, Harness shop)
5. Rev. George M. & Leona Gardner
Leona J. Donovan; Harry & Viola (Mother) Donovan
Andrew & Ellen McCumber
James & Rebecca Ann Fee (Built house and Tailor shop)
6. Wellington & May Ross
Walter & Kate Mitten (Did not live here)
Will & Jennie Lafferty (Did not live here)
Stewart & Emma Lafferty (Built house; store in house)
7. Mrs. Carrie Reinhart (Resident during lifetime)
Walter & Kate Mitten (Did not live here)
Will & Jennie Lafferty (Built house)
8. Walter & Kate Mitten
James & Nancy Hurst
Dr. Volney & Emma Homet (Built house)

9. Elsie De Groff
Tom & (sister) Mary Mitten
Elmore Stevens (Did not live here)
James & Mary Beaumont (Tin shop - post office)
10. Dean & Jane Starner
Charles DeWitt
Carrie Sumner
Dr. P. H. & Eva Sumner
11. Methodist Parsonage
12. Frank & Susie Browning
David & Betty Childs
Nen & Jen Elliott
Will & Libbie Gould
John & Lydia Thompson
13. I.O.O.F. Hall (Apartment rented for telephone central)
John & Addie Reed
Hotel (Built by John Thompson)
14. D. Dwight & Edith Chaffee, Sr.
Clarence & Nora Chaffee
Dwight & Eliza Chaffee (Built house. Undertaker and furniture dealer)
15. Mrs. L. D. Chaffee
Dwight & Edith Chaffee (Did not live here)
John & Kathryn Mc Pherson
Charles & Grace Bliss
Edward & Marietta Thompson
Mr. W. L. Chaffee (Did not live here)
Asher & Minnie Chaffee
16. Charles & Mayme Morrow
William & Martha Chaffee (Undertaker. Furniture shop across road)
17. Gertie Howard
Edgar & Ann Bramhall
Henry & Stella Rockefeller (Blacksmith Shop across road)
18. Carfield & Emily Kerriek
Emil & Sara Cogswell
John & Gertie Howard
Thomas Lee
Charles & Delphie Camp (Built house. Son of William Camp)
Samuel & Adelia Billings
Jo Homet (Did not live here)
19. Old house across the road from Kerrieks, moved by Nate & Mollie Brown across the road where it is the present home of Mrs. Mary Watson

- Samuel & Katie Palmer
20. Howard & Beatrice Fleming
Earl & Pauline Frantz
Carver & Emma Vosburg
H. Theile
Shoemaker
21. Lydia Allen
Wellington & Mae Ross
Charlie & Mary Camp (Built house)
22. Fred & Nellie Caswell
George & Susan Rogers
Walter Bramhall (Built house)
23. Paul Stethers
Jason & Lena Kissell
William & Adelia Homet (Built house)
Harvey Ingham (Old house torn down)
24. Wallace Larrabee
Charles & Hattie Amsbry (Built large house)
Harvey Ingham built Woolen Mill and Saw Mill
25. Paul and Ethel Stethers (Did not live here)
Jason & Lena Kissel (Did not live here)
Bruce & Angelina David
Charles & Hattie Amsbry
Harvey Ingham
26. Charles & Nancy Walker (Torn down)
Lewis & Tilly Ross
27. Neal & Lela Kithcart
28. Edward & Blanch Hawley
Less & Ella Welles
29. Walter & Thelma Warburton (Did not live here)
Fred & Susie Jayne
Ulysses & Augusta Stone
Philemon & Theresa Stone (Built house)
Towanda Road
1. Harold & Neva Schoonover (Did not live here)
Jacob & Cleona Trowbridge
Loren & Nell Jones
Lumen & Lina Lewis (Old house moved and new house built)
2. Peter & Elizabeth Laux
Ernest & Flossie Welles
Emaline White Crawn
Loren & Nell Jones (Did not live here)
Mrs. Emaline Goodell (Old Lumen Lewis house moved to present Laux house)

3. Ben & Helen Coolbaugh
William & (sister) Margaret Taylor (Did not live here)
Verne & Linnie Jones
Frank & Mary Jones
Almon & Adelia Fuller (Owned at one time a large part of
Camptown)
Israel & Mercy Camp (Built house)
4. Myrtle Waterman
Howard & Florence Sturdevant (Did not live here)
Dan & Addie Magee
Theodore & Rosette Camp
5. House across road built by Theodore Camp
Wife had millinery shop
Jud & Seth Overfield (Blacksmith Shop)
Building taken down by Martin Bramhall
6. Creamery & Cheese Factory (Burned)
7. Stephen & Katie Trowbridge
Emil George
Sarah & Mary Erskine (Pult the house)
8. Mary Blackwell
James Biles
Lewis & Clara Biles
Ransom & Amy Feller
E. Lewis
9. DeWitt & Ruth Howland
Ernest Linaberry
Martin & Ethel Sterling
Lafey & Callie Biles
Jim & Mary Fleming
Henry & Elvira Chaffee (Wagon Shop, later blacksmith shop)
10. Marietta VanDyke
Howard & Betty Patton
Fred & Verna Stevens
Raymond & Susie Platt (Built the house)
11. Margaret Hardie
William & Rene Atwood
George & Libbie Atwood
Nelson & Sara Ann Atwood
Part of old Job Camp house, with additions
12. Wagon Shop (Building gone)
13. Emma Fee
Martin & Martha Fee
Asa Brown
Cyrus Avery (Built store in house)

14. George & Anna Coventry
James & Mary Fleming
Bela Nurse
Shoemaker
15. Ed Gillilan, William & Betty Gillilan
William & Sara Fleming
Mrs. Burlington
Martin Fee (Did not live here)
James & Sarah Angle
Charles & Mary Mallet
G. Z. Mallet (Shoe shop)
16. Minnie Jennings
Mrs. Leslie Farr
Nathan Smith
Phil & Clara Mann
J. A. Cook (Shoe Shop)
17. James Lee
Anna Lee
Dudley Atwood
Nelson & Sara Ann Atwood
18. John Roerich
Edward Benesch
Alva Sliker
Cora Titus (Did not live here)
Mrs. Mary Brown
P. A. Smith (Did not live here)
Miles Hoover
19. Paul & Nell Fleming
Howard & Beatrice Fleming
William & Sarah Fleming
Richard & Nancy Fee
Michael & Margaret Fee
20. John & Grace Brown
Oscar & Bella Campbell
Emaline Crown
Dave & Carrie Armstrong
Victor & Amy Place
Charles & Margaret Dougherty
Road To Left At Ed Gillilans
21. Howard & Betty Patton
Edward & Mame Patton
Henry & Elmira Nurse
Around Square
22. Donald & Betty DeWitt

Melvin & Daisy Durand
Frank & Eliza Jacoby
Elisha & Eliza Bump

Church Street

1. Robert & Bess Smith
Guy & Harriet Smith
Richard & Isabella Graham
Frances & Ann Jane Stethers
J. P. & Elizabeth Lee
George & Ruth McIntire
Lymen & Mary Smith
Almon & Adelia Fuller
2. Guy & Harriet Smith
Prescott A. Smith (Built house)
3. John & Elizabeth Arnold
Jean & Emily Kennedy
Wickam & Grace Elliott
Henry & Elmira Nurss
Joseph & Hattie Harris
4. William & Caresta Morrow
John Beardsley
Elwood & Lois Fuller Vaughn
5. William & (sister) Margaret Taylor
Jacob & Cleona Trowbridge
Frank & Mary Smith
Niram & Adelia Fuller
6. Harry & Alice Detrick (Built house)
7. Franklin & Dee Detrick
Harry & Alice Detrick
Martin & Mable Bramhall (Built house)
8. Daisy Cronk
DeWitt & Ruth Howland
Calvin & Lottie Cronk
Will & Addie Seagraves
Burton Cooley
9. High School Gymnasium
Baptist Church
10. Melvin & Daisy Durand
Ralph & Margaret Lattimer
Preston & Etta Linnaberry
Mr. & Mrs. Quick
Mr. & Mrs. Sternes
Eggleson Burroughs

11. William & Gladys Park
Richard & Mary Hankinson
Elizabeth Clark Lee
Heaten
12. Henry & Sara Sturdevant
Jessie & Eliza Carman
G. Magee
Magee & Fuller had tannery and harness shop across creek.
13. George & Helen Goodenough
Frank & Sadie Becker
J. P. Kirby
Philander Camp

Main Street

1. Raymond & Helen Smith
Clare & Mollie Avery Smith
Major Cyrus Avery (House & Store)
2. John & Kate McPherson (Service Station and Garage)
Wellington & Mae Ross (Service Station and Restaurant)
3. Frank & Eva Thompson
Uriah & Alice Carter
Libbie Gould (Millinery Shop—Built it)
4. William & Mary Rolles (Built house)
5. Building taken down in 1950.
William & Mary Rolles
Elizabeth Thompson
Tommy Lee
Shop Built by Cyrus Avery
6. Home Economics & Agriculture Building
Henry & Sara Rockefeller lived on second floor
Blacksmith Shop moved from foundation where factory now stands
7. Vesta Strunk
Ziba & Louisa Strunk
Charles & Hattie Amsbry
Mr. Nichols
8. School Assembly Hall
Methodist Church
9. Steril & Mary Daron
Alfred & Sophia Hammerly
10. Corwin & Emma Titus
Mrs. Dudley Camp
Robert O. Ward
Helen Campbell
Cathrine Ward

- Polly Barns
Russell Gibbs
11. Jr. High School & Grades
High School & Grades
Academy & I.O.O.F. Lodge on second floor
 12. Martin & Ethel Sterling
Mrs. Elmore Stevens
Andrew & Kit Drake (cooper)
Bert Gustin (cooper)
 13. Irvin & Esther Wright
Grace Van Ness
Barnum & Kit Matson
Orlando & Eupheny English
Henry Lyon and wife
Mrs. Davis
Henry & Elvira Chaffee (Wagon Shop)
 14. William & Effie Horton
Laura Nestor
Albert & Ruth Stevens
Preston & Etta Linnaberry
 15. Hazel Reynolds
Guy & Nellie Terry
Asher Rolles and wife
 16. Mrs. Edna Gorman
Former post office building
 17. Charles & Merle Cannan
Former school house—grades
 18. John & Musette Kinsley
Orville & Leona Haire (Did not live here)
Jason Kissel
Paul & Viola Stethers
Joe & Hattie Harris
Henry & Stella Rockefeller
 19. Sara Rockefeller
Emily Stone
 20. Debbie & William Vinson
 21. Adelbert & Martha Otis
Charles Warner
Frank & Dora Granger
E. C. Quick
Thiley
 22. Harry & Luella Otis
Addison & Anna English
Dudley & Mary Ann Camp (Built house)

Montrose Road

1. Leon & Marion Trowbridge
William & Clara Hammerly (Built house)
2. Walter & Thelma Warburton (Built house)
3. Harold & Margaret Lattimer (Service Station and Garage)
Preston & Etta Linnaberry (Did not live here)
4. Jacob & Cleona Trowbridge
Preston & Etta Linnaberry (Built house)
5. Fred & Susie Jayne
Preston & Etta Linnaberry (Owned but did not live here)
6. John & Nellie Simpson
7. Charles & Louise Ingham
Edward & Ella Ingham
John Ingham
Jonas Ingham

INDEX

Camptown — General	1
Legend of Stephen Foster's "Camptown Races"	13
The Old Red Bridge	14
Industries	15
Business Directory	19
Stores	21
Post Offices	23
Schools	25
Churches	30
Cemeteries	37
Societies and Clubs	38
Wars	41
Directory of Camptown Homes — Listing the Owners	42

THE BOUND TO PLEASE

Heckman Bindery INC.



MAP. 66

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

